

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6090

BILL NUMBER: SB 35

NOTE PREPARED: Feb 3, 2015

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Speed Limits in School Zones.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Boots

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: CR Adopted - 1st House

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill provides that a city, town, or county may establish a speed limit of not less than 20 miles per hour on a street or highway upon which a school is located if the street or highway is under the jurisdiction of the city, town, or county. (Current law provides that the speed limit may not be less than 30 miles per hour outside an urban district.) The bill also removes outdated language.

Effective Date: July 1, 2015.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues: *Summary:* To the extent nonurban locations decrease school speed limits to 20 miles per hour, the General Fund could receive additional revenue from citations issued to violators. However, any additional revenue is likely to be very small.

Additional Information: Currently, the minimum speed limits for school zones are 30 miles per hour for nonurban districts and 20 miles per hour for urban districts. The bill makes the minimum school zone speed limit 20 miles per hour for both urban and nonurban districts.

Reducing the minimum speed limits for nonurban schools may not necessarily increase the number of violations in the state. Any change in the number of violations will depend on the decision of nonurban districts to reduce school zone speed limits to the new, lower 20 miles per hour limit.

Penalty Provision: The penalty for speeding in a school zone is a Class B infraction. The maximum judgment

for a Class B infraction is \$1,000, which would be deposited in the state General Fund.

Explanation of Local Expenditures: Decreasing the school zone speed limit in nonurban districts could increase local law enforcement workload to the extent additional violators are cited. Increases in workload are indeterminable.

Explanation of Local Revenues: If additional court actions are filed and a judgment is entered, local governments would receive revenue from court fees. However, any additional revenue is likely to be small.

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources:

Fiscal Analyst: Bill Brumbach, 232-9559.